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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/965,004	09/27/2001	Susann Marie Keohane	AUS920010878US1	2732	
7590 11/18/2004			EXAM	EXAMINER	
Mr. Volel Emile			PESIN, BORIS M		
P.O. Box 202170 Austin, TX 78720-2170			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2174	2174	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/965,004	KEOHANE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Boris Pesin	2174				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 J</u>	<u>uly 2004</u> .					
	s action is non-final.					
•	,—					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	cepted or b) objected to by the lead rawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ction is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documen 2. Certified copies of the priority documen 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati prity documents have been receive nu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)	_					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		ate Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

- 1. This communication is responsive to Amendment A, filed 07/07/2004.
- 2. Claims 1-20 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 6, 11 and 16 are independent claims. In the Amendment A, Claims 1, 6, 11 and 16 were amended. This action is made Final.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1, 6, 11, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Russell-Falla et al. (US 6675162).

In regards to claim 1, Russell-Falla teaches a method for a web browser to display a home page upon activation comprising the steps of: determining whether a default home page is presently accessible; accessing the default home page if the default home page is determined to be presently accessible or an alternate home page if the default home page is not determined to be presently accessible to download data representing the default home page or the alternate homepage, respectively; and displaying the respective downloaded data. (i.e. "If the rating of the present page exceeds the applicable threshold or range of values for the current user, a control signal shown at path 62 controls a gate 64 so as to prevent the present page [i.e. home page] from being displayed at the browser display 52. Optionally, an alternative or substitute page 66 can be displayed to the user in lieu of the downloaded web page. The

alternative web page can be a single, fixed page of content stored in the software." Column 6, Line 3).

Claims 6, 11, and 16 are in the same context as claim 1; therefore they are rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Russell-Falla et al. (US 6675162) in view of University of Maryland's Web Page.

In regards to claim 2, Russell-Falla teaches all the limitations of claim 1. He does not teach a method wherein said determining step includes the step of using a scheduler. The University of Maryland's web page includes a scheduler showing when the web page is accessible (See Figure 1, Element 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Russell-Falla with the teachings of the University of Maryland's Web Page and include a scheduler of when it is possible to access the web page with the motivation to limit access to the web page and provide for better maintenance and upkeep of the student database.

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In regards to claim 3, Russell-Falla and University of Maryland teach all the limitations of claim 2. The University of Maryland's Web page further teaches a method wherein said scheduler includes time and day that said default home page is accessible (See Figure 1, Element 1).

Claims 7, 12, and 17 are in the same context as claim 2; therefore they are rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 8, 13, and 18 are in the same context as claim 3; therefore they are rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Russell-Falla et al. (US 6675162) in view of Gifford (US 6052718).

In regards to claim 4, Russell-Falla teaches all the limitations of claim 1. He does not teach a method wherein said determining step includes comparing IP address of a computer system displaying the home page with IP address of a computer system hosting the default home page to determine whether the two computer systems are within the same network. Gifford teaches, "A net mask (sometimes called a subnet mask) specifies which portions of an IP address contain network and subnetwork identifiers and thus should be matched to a second IP address to determine whether the two addresses are on the same network." Column 4, Line 50. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Russell-Falla with the teachings of Gifford and include a method of determining whether or not

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the two IP addresses are on the same network with the motivation to provide for a more secure environment.

In regards to claim 5, Russell-Falla and Gifford teach all the limitations of claim 4. Russell-Falla does not teach a method wherein if the two computer systems are within the same network, the default home page is determined to be presently accessible and if they are not within the same network, the default home page is determined to be presently inaccessible. Gifford teaches, "In this way the operator of a server can ensure that the server serves its intended audience, for example by adding intranet network numbers that cannot be seen from outside the intranet's firewall." Column 6, Line 32). The firewall is able to block access from the outside to the intranet sites.

Claims 9, 14, and 19 are in the same context as claim 4; therefore they are rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 10, 15, and 20 are in the same context as claim 5; therefore they are rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 07/07/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues:

a. Russel-Falla et al. do not teach, show or so much as suggest determining whether a default home page is accessible and displaying the default home page is the

default home page is accessible or an alternate home page if the default home page is not accessible.

In regards to argument (a), the Examiner disagrees with the applicant that Russell-Falla et al. do not teach, show or so much as suggest determining whether a default home page is accessible and displaying the default home page is the default home page is accessible or an alternate home page if the default home page is not accessible. The applicant admits that Russell-Falla et al. teaches a method of determining whether to display the content of a web page that has been accessed. Therefore, if Russell-Falla determines not to display the web page, he is in fact limiting access to the page because accessibility at the server level is not the main issue; the main thing that determines accessibility is whether the user can view the page. If the user can't see the page because it is blocked, for all practical purposes, the Web page is not accessible, and hence a different page is shown.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

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than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Boris Pesin whose telephone number is (571) 272-4070.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM, except

every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Bustine Zincaid

KRISTINE KINCAID

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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